

Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1884.

VOL. 8 NO. 74.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
CITY NATIONAL BANK
OF FORT WORTH.
PAID UP, \$150,000.00.
CAPITAL, \$20,000.00.

ATTENTION PERTAINING TO CONSERVATIVE BANKING.
Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.
Drawn on all the Principal Cities of Europe.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.
For the negotiation of Texas County Bonds, we offer our best facilities.

FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK,
Necessary to Tidball, Van Zandt & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

Stock Paid Up, \$125,000.

DIRECTORS:
Thos. A. Tidball, Vice-President. N. Harding, Cashier.

First National Bank,
STON and SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEX.

CAPITAL PAID IN AND SURPLUS, \$402,500.00.

Traders National Bank
FIVE TEXAS, SECOND ST., BET. HOUSTON AND THROCKMORTON.

ISRAEL & CO., BANKERS,
Benedita, Clay County, Texas.

Trietta National Bank,
STOCK, \$50,000. | SURPLUS, \$2,500.

AL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

LOANS, COLLECTIONS.
Thirty Years' Experience in Land Titles in this State.

SMITH'S TEXAS FINANCIAL AGENCY.
Smith & Jarvis Block, 511 Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas.

INVESTMENT COMPANY
OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Stock Paid Up, \$100,000.00.

Real Estate, Live Stock,

AND SECURITIES.

Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio and Colorado, Texas, and London, England.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

AND OPPORTUNITY!

20,000 Acres Pine Land in Eastern Texas,

INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED.

WE ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL

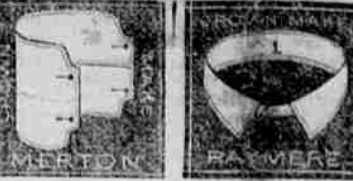
IN DRESS GOODS OF

2000 yards handsome Spring Prints.
20 patterns new styles Organda Muslins.
10 new styles in All-wool Combination Suits.
10 new effects Lace Skirting.
Elegant effects in Silk Grenadines, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per yard.
10 pieces Canton Pongee Silks.
10 pieces Gros de Suez Silks.

Samples sent to any address upon application.

IN FURNISHING GOODS OF

50 dozen Blue Shirts, both open front and open back.
And the most complete line of Men's and Boys' Cuffs and Collars ever offered in the city.



IN CARPETS OF

100 rolls White Straw Matting, 25c.
40 rolls Fancy Straw Matting, 40c.
30 rolls Fancy Straw Matting, 50c.
10 rolls Fancy Oil Matting.
5 rolls Fancy Lenoxian Matting, both Domestic and Imported.
10 pieces All-wool 3-ply Carpets.
10 pieces Tapestry Brussels.
20 pieces Body Brussels, with Hall and Stair to Match.

We will send samples of anything in our Carpet Department, except Tapestry and Body Brussels.

TAYLOR & BARR.

We offer to the trade of North Texas a full line of Groceries as low as the lowest. Writes for samples and prices. We handle Wool, Cotton, Hides and Produce on commission and make prompt remittances. Correspondence solicited.

B. F. READ & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

J. J. KANE,
Architect and Superintendent.
OFFICE—Over D. Schwartz, near Traders' National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas.

HECK & BAKER,
Contractors and Builders
Will furnish estimates of cost on all kind of buildings, shelving, counters, etc. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

ROSEDALE ADDITION

Forty-six Acres on South Side.

A little south from Tucker's Hill, traversed by Oak, South Main, South Rusk and South Calhoun streets, and those intersected by Violet, Magnolia, Oleander, Rosedale and Morphy streets.

THIS SIGHTLY, CONVENIENT GROUND

has been sub-divided in a way that forms the most attractive building sites yet offered,

the plats being large and varied in size, 100x110, 100x200 and 200x400 feet, many of them corners, most of them having streets back of them like those they front. They are so desirable that a number were spoken for before surveys and plats were made. We will drive out to them every day to make sales until the alternate sites are sold. All wishing to buy are invited to ride out with us at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

TEXAS INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

Offices: Second Street, West from Houston.

J. P. SMITH, President.

FORT WORTH GASLIGHT CO.

511 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Wholesale Depot for Northwestern Texas for

GAS FIXTURES, PIPE FITTINGS, ETC.,

Coke and Coal Tar.

The Largest and most Complete Stock of Gas Fixtures South of St. Louis. Newest Designs Constantly being Received and Kept in stock. We make Specialty of Gas Fittings.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Gas-Pipe, Gas-Fittings, Etc.

Coke, unexcelled as fuel for many purposes, being cheaper and better, shipped in car-load lots or less to all points.
Coal tar by the barrel, suitable for roofing, painting iron-work, etc., always on hand.

WM. BROWN,
Dealer in all kinds of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,
PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Corner Houston and First Streets.

LEIGH.

Justice Meted Out to Criminals by Law and by Themselves.

Sensible Demands of a Negro—Rev. Dr. Swing and the Theaters.

Special Correspondence of the Gazette.

Chicago, March 12.—Lately two criminals in this state have taken their own lives by strangulation in their cells. Both should have been legally hanged, but there was not a very flattering prospect of anything of the kind. It would seem that about the only way for criminals in this state to get justice is for them to measure it out for themselves. It is cheaper and just as satisfactory as the official "removals."

Justice is dealt out by Judge and jury in the case of the First Presbyterian church. A while ago he devoted an evening to eulogizing Wendell Phillips; then he gave one evening to the Citizens' League, in which to set forth their work of preventing the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards; he allowed one evening for Miss Frances F. Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U. Last Sunday evening was in the interest of Lincoln university, and the education of the black man. The hall was crowded as usual with an audience of more than three thousand, and three negro orators were listened to with the deepest interest. They set forth in truly eloquent style the progress and needs of the negro in an educational way. Lincoln university is a classical and theological school near Philadelphia and the three colored men who spoke were all ministers, graduates of that college. They are doing a good work at enlightening their fellow-men. The plea was made that they did not ask for civil rights bills, or anything else which they could not earn, but they wished to have an equal chance with their fellow-men to work and learn, an equal chance with the ignorant superstitious immigrants from foreign shores.

The passage of the Mexican treaty gives very general satisfaction here. Chicago feels that she has very large interest prospective, if not present, in the development of and connection with Mexico.

Miss Emily Faithful, the English woman who has done so much to help the working women and girls of England, has returned from Colorado and California, where she went to get relief from her asthmatic troubles. She likes the people of the West, and goes home well pleased with what she has seen. She is going to write a book on her three trips to America. She visited Salt Lake City, and was well received by the Mormons. Every attention was paid her by the people of that city, in fact all persons of note are treated with marked attention by the Mormons. They wish to make as good an impression as possible upon all who are likely to have any influence. But Miss Faithful is of the opinion that we have allowed the evil to grow to such vast proportions that there is but one remedy; that of the sword.

Prof. David Swing of Chicago, Phillips Brooks of Boston, and several other liberal-minded divines have been speaking a good word for the stage wherever they could, and have tried to give it a proper place among the high arts; but Prof. Swing, in a recent article, condemned in the severest manner some very bad and low acting done by a very good company, or at least a company had just before given as some very wholesome and instructive stage work. He says it is hard for people of the better class, to support the stage when there is so much low grade acting—acting that appeals to the coarser qualities of human nature; but he very sensibly says that good people can no more consistently condemn the whole stage because some of it is bad, than they could refrain from reading all books because there are many which contain should confound. Theater goes ought to select and patronize the purely legitimate stage productions and dodge the others. Why are there so many low, degrading things on the stage? For the same reason that there are so many things of the same style in literature, because people patronize them. The laws of supply and demand are inexorable. Whatever people want and will pay for, they can have in some form. It lies with the people. If our morals are corrupt, our books and plays and paintings will in a measure be corrupt, because they are reflective of the times and the condition of society. [Shall I refuse to read one book because another is bad? Shall I deny myself the pleasure of looking at a work of art because all art is not what it should be? Not at all. No more should I refuse to see the best stage productions, because all are not good. No, no, it won't do to judge the whole of anything by a part. Everything in the way of means of education, amusement, etc., must be eclectic.

There is an old adage which says: "If you want to lose a friend, do him a favor." A great many so-called favors are misnomers. They are mere trades or exchanges. That is, a man performs a small service for a neighbor and expects to be obligated him to do him a large one in return. This is not a favor, but rather a bit of sharp practice. A true favor need never lose a friend. "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," is a good maxim. A person should always remember a favor received and should immediately forget one bestowed. To keep a book account of favors is like it would be to call my dollar a favor, and its equivalent in groceries another favor. In a way I am favoring the grocer by giving him my dollar, but I am favoring myself more because I would rather have his butter and cheese and eggs than that which I give him.

DENTIST.

Fort Worth, Texas. Office—in the Season Building, Over Wm. Brown & Co.'s Grocery Store.

Texas & St. Louis R'y

"COTTON BELT ROUTE."

Is now open for business between CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO and the NORTH and EAST to all PORTS in

Arkansas and Texas
GEO. W. RISTINE, GEO. W. LILLEY, Gen'l Manager, Gen. Frt. and Pass'g General Office: St. Louis, Mo

THE PANHANDLE.

A Sand Storm at Mobeetie—Houses Wrecked by Wind—Local Items of Interest.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

Mobeetie, March 10.—For the last hour and a half a terrific wind has been blowing from the west, accompanied by such quantities of sand as to render sight impossible farther than 75 or 100 yards. Some damage has resulted in consequence. At 6 o'clock the house of Mr. Edwards, editor of the Texas Panhandle, was blown down, but fortunately no one except his mother was within. Mrs. Edwards, though bruised considerably about the face, escaped any serious injuries. The house, after being blown down, immediately took fire from the embers within the stove, but by the quick arrival and prompt assistance of our citizens nearly all of the timber was saved from destruction, as well as many of the household goods. The top of Mr. Powers' stable was taken off; Mr. Frickey's new residence was more or less damaged, and Dr. Shelton's house in course of construction assumed the "Grecian bend." Many other houses were crumpled or partly moved from their foundations. Everybody is now talking of digging cellars; time alone will show how many will remain true to resolutions.

Sickness is prevalent, more so than ever before known in the history of the place. The doctors pronounce it influenza. Whether influenza or not, one thing is certain, old and young, poor and rich, fat and lean, have been groaning under its effects. School has been suspended four weeks on account of it.

The people are enthusiastic over the stand our representative, J. N. Browning, took in the last legislature, and would willingly support him for any office within their power. There is a strong sentiment favoring his providing for the sale of public land to actual settlers only. The development of this position of Texas depends largely upon miners and small stockmen; whilst this is especially a stock country, yet the soil, more particularly that bordering on the streams, is very productive, and will produce anything from a pumpkin to a ground-pen. One of the former, raised by I. N. Bowers on one of our high hills, was on exhibition for some time during the winter, and weighed 119 pounds. Cattle Tarrant or any other county in Texas beat us on the pumpkin record.

Horses have of late been dying in great numbers, but the cattle have withstood the winter better than usual, and are now in fine condition; fewer have been leaved than during any former winter.

There is a marked tendency among our merchants to the trading in Texas, and Fort Worth, rest assured, is already securing a goodly portion. Hitherto most of the freight has been received at Dodge City, Kan., but receipts at the Falls are looming up, and no doubt upon the completion of the bridge across the Wichita, two-thirds of the transients will prefer that route. Our town is steadily improving, and the improvements are of a substantial kind; front yards, gardens and patches are being set out with fruit trees, etc.

The GAZETTE is growing more popular every day, and is justly regarded as the leading paper in Texas.

Foreigners in Mexico.

For the Gazette.

The subject of foreigners in Mexico is now becoming a very interesting question to Americans, and in a few years will no doubt become a grave and interesting one to the governments of both Mexico and the United States. And there are many causes in operation which are bound to produce a conflict of interests if not a complete revolution of these amicable ties and relations which have heretofore existed. Among the many causes of conflicting interests and rights, may be mentioned the "extradition" laws, or treaty, which is now awaiting or pending the action of both governments, and upon the resolution of final settlement of which depends the mutual interests and welfare of both governments. And it is to be hoped that such a solution of the question may be reached as to insure the great objects in view, namely, the capture, surrender, trial and conviction, as the laws of each government direct and prescribe, without bias or prejudice, and this to the end that crime shall not go unpunished and that the guilty shall not be enabled to evade the just sentence of the law in all its beauty, majesty, power and purity, honestly and impartially administered.

But this reminds me of many cases to which my attention was called while sojourning in Mexico, and that is that the Mexican authorities frequently arrested, imprisoned and retained Americans in adobe dungeons for months, even years, without the semblance of a trial of any kind or character. And they all complain loudly and bitterly against our ministers, consuls, etc., for their inactivity and indifference to these American citizens so held and retained, and they bitterly complain of the stupidity and indifference of the United States and its agents, in permitting this state of things to so long continue unnoticed and unchecked. And they further say that when they do have a trial, it is a sort of a star-chamber proceeding, in which the judge and a few of his special advisers try the case and fix the penalty. There is especially one class of criminal cases which deserve special notice and attention, and it is that when any accident happens on a railroad by which any one is injured or killed, all the trainmen of that train are arrested, and imprisoned and tried, whenever it may suit or please the high functionary, whose power or province it is to examine the case, and it frequently happens that many months elapse before they have or receive that which the Mexicans call a trial.

Nor is this all. Whenever a locomotive or train runs over, maims or in any way injures a Mexican, whether on the train or not, the entire trainmen are arrested and sent to jail under and by virtue of the laws of that country, and frequently held for an indefinite period before trial, and then such a penalty is imposed as may suit the taste and prejudice of the natives, and as these railroad men are almost invariably Americans they receive little or no sympathy from them; indeed, I am utterly unable to convey to you the hatred, prejudice and ill-will which they have and express for Americans, nor do I believe that the English vocabulary furnishes any words or phrases which would convey an adequate idea to us of their dislike